

Registered number
00666724

Rigby & Pearson Limited

Filleted Abridged Accounts

Year ended 31 July 2023

Rigby & Pearson Limited
Abridged Balance Sheet
as at 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
<u>Fixed assets</u>			
Tangible assets	3	270,000	270,000
<u>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</u>		(29,154)	(23,475)
<u>Net current liabilities</u>		(29,154)	(23,475)
<u>Total assets less current liabilities</u>		240,846	246,525
<u>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</u>		(4,250)	(5,780)
<u>Net assets</u>		236,596	240,745
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Called up share capital		15,100	15,100
Revaluation reserve	4	243,522	243,522
Profit and loss account		(22,026)	(17,877)
<u>Shareholders' funds</u>		236,596	240,745

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

S Rigby

Director

Approved by the board on 25 April 2024

Rigby & Pearson Limited
Notes to the Abridged Accounts
for the year ended 31 July 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the fair value reserve account.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment	33% straight line
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Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing

differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
<u>Cost</u>	
At 1 August 2022	270,464
At 31 July 2023	<u>270,464</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>	
At 1 August 2022	464
At 31 July 2023	<u>464</u>
<u>Net book value</u>	
At 31 July 2023	<u>270,000</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>270,000</u>

Freehold land and buildings:	2023	2022
	£	£
Historical cost	26,478	26,478
Cumulative depreciation based on historical cost	-	-
	<u>26,478</u>	<u>26,478</u>

The market value of the freehold buildings have been valued by S Rigby, the director of the company.

4 <u>Revaluation reserve</u>	2023	2022
	£	£
At 1 August 2022	243,522	223,522
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	-	20,000
At 31 July 2023	<u>243,522</u>	<u>243,522</u>

5 Other information

Rigby & Pearson Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.
Its registered office is:

113 Newington Drive
Bury
Lancashire
BL8 2EG

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.